

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, AUGUST 12.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace.
Temperature, Max. 84, Min. 76. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.875c.; Per Ton, \$77.50.
88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 0 3-4d.; Per Ton, \$79.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

REV. MR. JONES ON LETTER OF JUDGE ROBINSON

Visiting Missionary to Koreans Warmly Resents
His Honor's Aspersions Upon That Race--A
Blue-Blooded Korean Field Laborer.

Torrid remarks on behalf of the Koreans in Hawaii were directed against Judge Robinson and his now famous "alien pauper laborer, social pariah, moral leper and religious fanatic" letter from the pulpit of the Methodist church last evening, the speaker being Rev. George Heber Jones, for nineteen years a missionary in Korea. The speaker made a scathing arraignment of Judge Robinson's inclusion of the Koreans in his list of social pariahs, etc., and defended them in an able manner.

Armed with facts and interesting details of his intimate knowledge of the Koreans and their character in general, Rev. Mr. Jones presented the side of the Koreans in such a manner as to create a new and favorable impression about this new people living on the islands, and to remove much misinformation as to their fitness for becoming residents. He stated that of the nearly 6000 Koreans in the Territory about 2000 had become Christianized and were making every effort to embrace the new standard of civilization. He cited the case of one young man on a Kauai plantation working as a common laborer, who, he said, was at one time a secretary of the Imperial Household Department at Seoul, who moved in the most exclusive social set there and who was of the bluest of blue blood of Korea. He had come to Hawaii to become strong physically and morally and to fit himself in a new mode of life against his return to Korea.

The speaker quoted a Korean proverb which was "that it only takes one troublesome fish to spoil the water and make it muddy for all the others," and applied this to Judge Robinson, and in conclusion said emphatically:

"When a man attempts to judge any nation by the adventurous element he finds himself laughed out of court."

A number of young Koreans occupied pews in the front part of the church. Pointing to these, Mr. Jones said:

"Many of these young men, if they bared their breasts and backs, could show scars which they received when persecuted for trying to become Christians and beaten by their own countrymen, and these scars they received for Jesus Christ's sake."

He gave some interesting details of the Korean Christian life on the various islands which he has visited. Those who have embraced Christianity contribute from their earnings as plantation laborers about \$4000 a year toward evangelization among their own people here, and this alone, among many other instances, tended, he said, to show that they were not religious fanatics, unless Christianity was a form of fanaticism. Mr. Jones spoke as follows:

An interesting controversy has arisen recently through the publication in the Press of the city of a letter by a Judge of the Territorial Court in which severe characterizations of the Koreans were made, in common with three other nationalities residing in the islands. I hesitate to offer anything in reply to the criticism, because, being but a recent comer, I may appear to be pushing in where I am not wanted. On the other hand, I am sure the fair-minded people of the islands will permit me to offer a few words in defense of those among whom I have resided for 19 years, whose language I speak, with whose customs and conditions I am in a degree acquainted and among whom I have many esteemed friends both in the Korean homeland and in these islands. May I further say that I have not had the honor of meeting Judge Robinson, so that anything I say is based solely on the merits of the people involved and devoid of the personal element. First, let me quote the accusation in the language in which it is published:

"The efforts in this direction that have been made and that are now being made, for the most part, have been to induce the immigration of alien paupers as permanent residents and prospective citizens of the United States, and that in a community in which the leaven of Americanism is represented by not more than twenty-five per cent. of the entire population. Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Koreans, and last, but not least, Molokans, have been introduced to us as a fair type of the permanent residents upon whom, and upon whose descendants, their plantation masters lead us to hope that the principles of American citizenship may be safely founded. These alien pauper laborers, in many instances social pariahs, moral lepers and religious fanatics in the country from which they hail, reared and fostered in lands and under governments to which the American form of government is an anomaly, possessing no intellectuality and but little intelligence, furnish a poor foundation for an intelligent American citizenship during the present generation and offer but little hope for a substantial foundation for many generations to come."

The sting of the accusation lies in the statement that in their own country "These alien pauper laborers (the Portuguese, Koreans, Porto Ricans and Molokans who have come to the islands) were in many instances social pariahs, moral lepers and religious fanatics." Coming from a judge before whose court these people may at times stand in search of justice and over whose persons and welfare he possesses penal power, this statement derives very unusual significance. Is it true? Our Portuguese fellow-citizens here in a most emphatic manner vindicated themselves from this charge and received from Judge Robinson the unqualified retraction that "he did not intend or desire, and did not have in mind or in heart to cast any aspersions or reflection on the morality or moral

standing of the Portuguese people nor to charge them with being alien pauper laborers, social pariahs, moral lepers or religious fanatics. Thus in the case of the Portuguese Judge Robinson admits he made a mistake. Now, I submit that in any court of evidence this declaration of error vitilizes his whole testimony. He is by his own confession an unreliable witness in the matter where he has spoken. I will speak of the Koreans, for I can not speak of the others. Judge Robinson says that many of the Hawaiian Koreans were in their own country "social pariahs." This statement leads me to question whether he is acquainted with the social order of Korea at all, or has an extended acquaintance with the Koreans now in the islands. As to the classes who are the social pariahs, in Korea they consist chiefly of the slaves, actors, butchers, Buddhist priests and common executioners. I have personally seen about 1500 of the 5000 Koreans on the islands and have never seen one of the so-called social pariahs. I have diligently inquired and have learned of possibly one half-dozen of butcher class here, but of the butchers it is only fair to say that the Korean Emperor, about eight years ago, by an act of imperial grace, decreed that their social disabilities should be removed, and they are no longer in the outcast classes. If Judge Robinson is ready to come before an American public and denounce our butchers as social pariahs, I am afraid he will find himself in hot water. So as far as the "social pariah" accusation is concerned, I think the Judge has ventured into unfamiliar territory. Judge Robinson charges the Hawaiian Koreans with being "moral lepers" in their own country. A moral leper is one so diseased morally as to be beyond recovery. This I take it is his sense. But again I must say that the judge is incompetent. The most he can say is that those with whom he had dealt were guilty of moral turpitude. There are vicious men among the Koreans and these possibly are the men with whom Judge Robinson in the performance of his official duties is most familiar, and apparently these are the men he takes as typical of the Korean people! It is the most specious of pleading to hold up the criminals of a nation as typical of its mental and moral character. Suppose a Korean should come to America go to our courts of crime and draw from their grim records the materials with which to portray American character the result might be a moral monster to match Judge Robinson's Korean moral leper. But it would be no character. Flowing in the midst of the Korean camps spread over these beautiful islands are currents of life which if known would show how baseless is this charge. But few of the Koreans can communicate with the residents here and few of the residents know the Korean language, so that these ideals—these manifestations

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WILL HAVE 100 ROOMS

Public Park at Beach
Is Greatly in
Demand.

The demand for bathing facilities at the park's new beach resort, the old Kunst property, has become so great that the park commissioners have decided to go ahead immediately and put in the facilities necessary to accommodate patrons. They have engaged Architect H. L. Kerr to design improvements. This will include the removal of some buildings, including the stables.

The present lanai house will be remodeled and will contain 100 bath rooms. At present from 60 to 100 people are calling there daily to make use of the beach. Persons are expected to provide their own suits and towels. For those who have not these appurtenances, suits and towels will be provided for a nominal fee. The use of the bath rooms will be free at all times. Light refreshments are to be served on the grounds, and the place will be made as popular as possible, as a portion of the public park.

Arrangements have been made by the commissioners with Mr. Effinger to manage the place.

MOVING PICTURES OF WATER SCENES

Everybody that could get in focus was "bonined" at Waikiki beach yesterday afternoon. That is, they were included in some rare pictures taken by Robert Bonline, the moving-picture man of the Edison company of Orange, N. J.

Suffice it to say that the Moana and Seaside beaches had one of the biggest crowds in their history. The crowd spread all over the lawn at the Seaside and covered the lanai and piers of the Moana. These were the spectators. Then the water was fairly alive with people, and all were in a merry mood and that, of course, was best for the moving picture. Hawaiian canoes, birch canoes, surf-boards and waterwings were greatly in evidence. There were big rollers yesterday and it is believed that some good pictures were taken of surf riders standing erect on their boards as they were shot on the crest of waves toward the shore. These were taken from the end of the Moana pier. Then another picture was taken from the beach, halfway between the Moana and Seaside. This was a circular picture, and included the hotel buildings, grounds and the entire beach. Some of the bathers were doing acrobatic stunts and these should show up well when reproduced.

Mr. Bonline was satisfied and so was the crowd.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS ELSEWHERE

CHICAGO, July 22.—A tract of land comprising 25,000 acres has been purchased near Raymondville, Tex., on the Gulf Coast Railroad, for the colonization of farmers from France, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland. The land was purchased by A. M. Davidson of Chicago and the colonists are being found by Mgr. J. R. White, Right Reverend Archbishop and primate of the old Roman Catholic church in the United States, and by John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager of the Rock Island system.

The Archbishop and Davidson have just returned from Raymondville, and the former is now on his way to New York, where he will sail for Europe, in company with Sebastian. The plan of the Archbishop, who makes his headquarters in Chicago, is to colonize the tract with people of his own religious faith.

It is the purpose of those who are carrying on the project to allot the land to the immigrants in forty-acre tracts. The Archbishop will superintend the selection of the colonists and see to it that no undesirable immigrants are brought in.

A three million yen fire occurred on July 12 at Naoyetsu, Japan, in which 1048 buildings were destroyed. The emperor and empress have sent 1200 yen for the sufferers.

PORTLAND'S GLAD HAND

Extended by Envoy of
Its Chamber of
Commerce.

Portland's business representative, W. A. Mears, who arrived on the Sonoma Saturday, is here on a mission to work up a reciprocal trade between Oregon and Hawaii. Mr. Mears is a guest at the Young Hotel, which will be his headquarters during his stay in Honolulu. He is here as the representative of Portland's foremost commercial organization, the Chamber of Commerce.

The cause of his appearance in the field came through Mr. Matson, president of the Matson Navigation Co., placing the steamship Hilonian on the Portland-Honolulu route. A dinner given aboard that vessel at Portland by Captain Johnson brought up a discussion concerning reciprocal trade relations between the two cities and it was proposed that an able representative of Oregon's business interests make the trip to Honolulu to size up the situation. And so Mr. Mears was selected.

Mr. Mears was interviewed at the Alexander Young hotel last evening in regard to his mission. He spoke optimistically of the hopes he has of showing the business men of the islands the opportunities offered by Portland for establishing trade relations. Before coming here he pretty well sized up the situation and knows the difficulties that beset his path.

In general appearance Mr. Mears is something of a double of P. C. Jones. A picture of the latter gentleman appearing in the Advertiser's Jubilee number caught the fancy of many Portlanders and they took particular pains to call Mr. Mears' attention to it.

The Portlander said that he hoped while in Honolulu to meet here one of the most prominent men of the transportation business on the mainland, with a view to establishing another line of steamers between Portland and Honolulu. As to the reasons for his coming here, he said:

"I know that Hawaii has established close trade relations with San Francisco and maintained them for over fifty years, but I believe a change can be made on a reciprocal trade basis. Frequently what seems impossible becomes possible. The disaster to San Francisco crippled the city commercially, and it is not unlikely that what Portland is able to offer now may be accepted. The exposition which we gave last year has awakened our citizens to expansion in trade. We believe we can show the people of these islands sufficient inducements to trade with us."

"For years you have bought hundreds of thousands of tons of goods, from our section, second-hand, through San Francisco, and there is no doubt we have bought a vast quantity of island products, second-hand, through San Francisco. We see no reason at all why we should not deal at first-hand. With that idea in mind our merchants deemed it wise to send someone here to show your people what can be done by having a competitive buying and selling market."

"We started in by getting the Matson Navigation Co. to make Portland the most northern port of call for its steamers and we are now following that up. The Portland Chamber of Commerce sent me here to try to show the people what we can do. Of course, I know that your sugar output is controlled already and can not be diverted, but you have other products that we can buy and we have many that you can buy direct. For instance, my brother is manager of the biggest cordage concerns in the northwest. He wanted me to see what there was doing in rope down here and wanted me to see what could be done toward buying up some of your sisal output. That's reciprocal. We want to have something as nearly reciprocal as possible."

"If I get the chance to address a meeting of merchants, or any of the regularly organized mercantile bodies, I can show them that a large number of the things they buy through San Francisco originate at Portland or in the northwest."

"Our Hood River apples are known the world over and brought \$8 a box in New York last winter. Our pears are also known the world over and bring good prices. I suppose two-thirds of the potatoes and onions which are sold in San Francisco, of which you get your supply, are from Portland. We hope that your people will consent to have a buying and selling market for Portland and San Francisco."

"On my return to Portland I will be able to make a general report of the trade conditions here, as well as a particular report on every line."

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ASSASSINATION OF A GENERAL IS ATTEMPTED

Another Russian General Shies at Taking Supreme Command--Secretary Root Pleases Uruguayans.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WARSAW, August 13.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate General Karateiff, chief of the gendarmerie. The bomb failed to explode. The bomb-thrower escaped.

HIGH COMMAND GOES BEGGING.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 13.—General Nikolaievitch has refused the supreme command of the troops and advocated the appointment of General Linestitch instead.

SPREADERS OF TERROR.

The Terrorists are active in the provinces.

TAFT PROTECTS CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Secretary Taft's passing of the contracts has prevented injustice to the Chinese who have gone to Panama to work on the canal.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 13.—Fifty thousand people have arrived here for the opening of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic today.

ROOT MAKES GOOD IMPRESSION.

MONTEVIDEO, August 13.—Secretary Root has won sympathy here by his declaration of the policy of the United States.

FIVE BROTHERS DROWNED.

DAVENPORT, Wash., August 13.—Five persons were drowned while bathing in the river here yesterday.

NOT AFRAID OF GERMANS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 13.—President Penna has declared the German peril to be imaginary.

OAKLAND CAR ACCIDENT.

OAKLAND, August 13.—A score of people were injured in a street car collision here yesterday.

THE SULTAN IMPROVES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13.—The Sultan is better.

BRITISH SUGAR EXPERT ON HAWAIIAN METHODS

An article running through successive numbers of the American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette, on "The Contest Between Beet and Cane Sugar," by Sigmund Stein, sugar expert, Liverpool, England, contains the following remarks regarding the Hawaiian Islands:

"The industry in these islands exists beneath the protective sway of the American government. Here we see splendidly equipped factories with the newest machinery and appliances, scientific management, scientific agriculture and yields of sugar per acre never before heard of in any other sugar country of the world. American and English capital has found its way here since these islands had the good fortune to come under the rule of the stars and stripes. A great amount of money was expended lavishly just to show to the sugar world how much sugar could be produced, irrespective of what it cost; cost what it may the high percentage of sugar must be shown. This, however, is not business. Very costly irrigation systems have been installed, the steam plough works everywhere and very deep ploughing not known in any other country is the rule. If, however, we look behind the scenes we find that all this expenditure for the items mentioned is so enormous that the cost of producing this vast quantity of sugar per acre is higher than in any country. From information I have received, sugar could not be produced cheaper than 8s. 6d. per hundred-weight in the factory in this country, not counting the heavy expenditure to send this sugar to the ports of the U. S. A. As long as Hawaiian sugar can come duty free to the U. S. A., Hawaii has a great pull. What will it be when the time arrives when the U. S. A. market is more than stocked by their own production and more American sugar is available than the people of the U. S. A. can consume? There will be a fight and a stagnation and then we shall see who are the fittest and who are the survivors. We must not forget here the labor question. The natives are not fitted for heavy work. The Chinese who used to work very well have been excluded by law and now the Hawaiian planters try to import coolies from India and in latter times Portuguese from Madeira and Azores; further, labor has been imported from Spain, Italy, Norway, Korea, Japan and Russia. It is the labor question again and again which troubles the planter. Hawaii produces 370,000 tons of sugar."